(ii) Reduce 85 per cent of the gross current demand raised during the year 1990-91.

(iii) The above two targets are subject to the condition that the total Income-tax demand (arrear-current) to be carried forward as on 1.4.1991 should be 10 per cent less than the gross arrear demand brought forward as on 1.4.1990.

(iv) The total number of entries of income-tax demand (arrear and current)) to be carried forward as on 1.4.1991 should be 25 per cent less that such entires brought forward on 1.4.1990.

For collection of taxes, targets are fixed for different Chief Commissioners' regions after taking into account the budget estimates of direct taxes for the relevant financial year and the actual collection in the preceding financial year. For the current financial year, the budgeted target for collection is Rs. 6089 crores of corporation tax and Rs. 5426 crores of income-tax, making a total of Rs. 11,515 crores.

News item captioned "NCAER plea to remove export Bottlenecks

*94. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem titled "NCAER plea to remove export bottlenecks" which appeared in the Financial Express, New Delhi, dated January 30, 1991;

(b) whether the suggestion for introduction of super Replenishment (REP) to exporters, based on volume of exports is being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to improve country's export trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A flexible Scheme for issue of Replenishment (REP) Licences has been introduced in current Import-Export Policy for 1990-93. A periodic review is undertaken in various provisions of Import-Export Policy, including REP Licences Scheme, in response to developments in trade situation.

The key elements of strategy for boosting exports consist of the following:--

(a) availability of raw materials, components and capital goods to exporters at near world prices;

(b) maintaining the export incentive schemes like CCS, duty drawback, IPRS and concessionary interest rates;

(c) Supportive exchange rate and demand management policies;

(d) improvement in infrastructural facilities;

(e) decision making process to be expedited, especially involving inter-Ministerial problems.

Besides, Government have initiated intensive bilateral discussion to boost exports. A beginning of this process has been made with the visit of a high level delegation led by Commerce Minister to China.

Effect of Gulf crisis on Imports and Exports

*95. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gulf crisis would affect our expert-import trade; and

(b) if so, what are the details of contingency plans chalked out by Government to ensure proper trade in

the event of closure of Suez Canal and banning of the flights over Gulf countries, through which India's major trade is conducted?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Currently, shipments through Suez Canal are not affected though flights over some of the Gulf countries have partially been affected by the war. Alternate routes are available for movement of cargo.

Profit making units of NTC

*96. SHRI TAIARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the NTC mills that made profits during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) what are the details of the export orders received by the National Textile Corporation for the supply of cloth during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) During the year 1989-90, 30 textile mills under National Textile Corporation made net profits. During the year 1990-91 (April—November, 1990), 34 mills have reported provisional net profits.

(b) NTC mills have received export orders, including the carry forward orders of previous year, to the extent of Rs. 37.70 crores during 1989-90 and Rs. 50.06 crores during 1990-91 (April—December, 1990).

Revival of the closed sick textile mills

*97. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concerted measures for early revival of many closed sick textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a team of experts to advise Government on ways and means to revive the sick textile mills; and

(d) if so, what other steps Government propose to take to revive such mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the rehabilitation of sick/closed textile mills. Government have also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial companies. Reopening of a closed mill depends on its viability being established before Nodal Agency/BIFR.

There is no proposal to constitute any separate team of experts to advise Government on ways and means to revive the sick textile mills.

Foreign exchange reserves

*98. SHRI JAGESH DESAI:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foreign exchange reserves as on the 31st January, 1991 excluding the recent loan received from International Monetary Fund in January, 1991;

(b) what efforts have been made by Government to augment its foreign exchange reserves; and

(c) what are the results achieved due to those efforts?